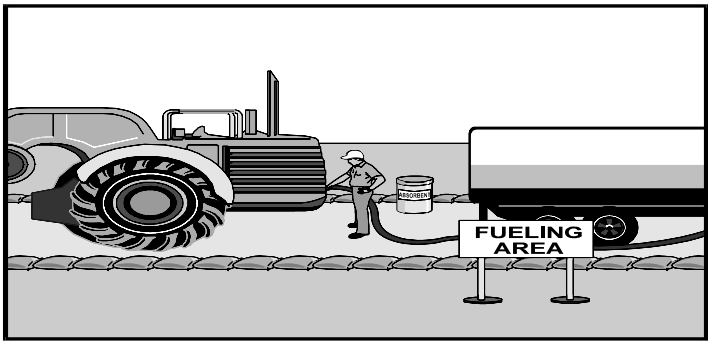
ACTIVITY: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling

CP – 13



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Targeted Constituents				
! Significant Benefit	™ Partial Benefit	" Low or Unknown Benefit		
" Sediment	" Heavy Metals	" Floatable Materials	" Oxygen Demanding Substances	
" Nutrients	™ Toxic Materials	™ Oil & Grease	" Bacteria & Viruses	" Construction Wastes

Implementation Requirements				
! High	™ Medium	" Low		
™ Capital Costs	" O & M Costs	™ Maintenance	" Suitability for Slopes >5%	™ Training

Description

Prevent fuel spills and leaks, and reduce their impacts to stormwater by using off-site facilities, fueling in designated areas only, enclosing or covering stored fuel, implementing spill controls, and training employees and subcontractors. This management practice is likely to create a partial reduction in toxic materials and oil and grease.

Approach

Use off-site fueling stations as much as possible. Fueling vehicles and equipment outdoors or in areas where fuel may spill/leak onto paved surfaces or into drainage pathways can pollute stormwater. If you fuel a large number of vehicles or pieces of equipment, consider using an off-site fueling station. These businesses are better equipped to handle fuel and spills properly. Performing this work off-site can also be economical by eliminating the need for a separate fueling area at your site.

If fueling must occur on-site, use designated areas, located away from drainage courses, to prevent the run-on of stormwater and the runoff of spills.

Discourage "topping-off" of fuel tanks.

Always use secondary containment, such as a drain pan or drop cloth, when fueling to catch spills/leaks.

Place a stockpile of spill cleanup materials where it will be readily accessible.

Use adsorbent materials on small spills rather than hosing down or burying the spill. Remove the adsorbent materials promptly and dispose of properly.

Carry out all Federal and State requirements regarding stationary above ground storage tanks with special attention given to secondary containment.

Avoid mobile fueling of mobile construction equipment around the site; rather, transport the equipment to designated fueling areas. With the exception of tracked equipment such as bulldozers and perhaps forklifts, most vehicles should be able to travel to a designated area with little lost time.

Train employees and subcontractors in proper fueling and cleanup procedures.

For a quick reference on disposal alternatives for specific wastes, see the table presented in the Employee/Subcontractor Training BMP fact sheet.

Locate fueling areas on a paved surface where practical.

Protect fueling areas with berms and/or dikes to prevent run-on, runoff, and to contain spills.

Use vapor recovery nozzles to help control drips as well as air pollution where required by Air Quality Management Districts.

Requirements

Costs (Capital, O&M)
- All of the above measures are low cost, except for the capital costs of above ground tanks that meet all local environmental, zoning, and fire codes.

Maintenance

Keep ample supplies of spill cleanup materials on-site.

Inspect fueling areas and storage tanks on a regular schedule.

Limitations

Sending vehicles/equipment off-site should be done in conjunction with a stabilized construction entrance.

Primary References

California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbooks, Construction and Industrial Handbooks, CDM et.al. for the California SWQTF, 1993.

Caltrans Storm Water Quality Handbooks, CDM et.al. for the California Department of Transportation, 1997.